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 GARLOCK, J. H. : "Progress in Surgical Treatment" (250 cases), p. 906.
 PAYNE, J. H., and CLAGETT, O. T. : "Trans-thoracic Gastric Resection," p. 912.
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REVIEWS

AIDS TO HYGIENE FOR NURSES. By Edith M. Funnell. Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 6s.

THE third edition of this book has recently been published and, though included in the Nurses' Aids Series, it contains quite enough information and explanation to be worthy of its secondary title, "A Complete Text-Book for the Nurse."

Parts of the book, e.g., tropical hygiene, are not required for the State Examination in Hygiene, but provide very essential information for the nurse.

The synopsis of the new Health Services Act is a valuable addition.

This book in the past has been first choice in most of the Northern Ireland training schools and is likely to continue at this level. K. H.

CRITICAL STUDIES IN NEUROLOGY. By F. M. R. Walshe, M.D., F.R.S.
 Pp. 256. Edinburgh : E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 15s.

THIS book contains reprints of six papers of the author—five appeared in *Brain* and the sixth in the *British Medical Journal*. They have been printed in this form in view of the requests for reprints, and also present critical studies of certain problems at a time when criticism is not conducive to popularity.

The first paper is entitled, "The Anatomy and Physiology of Cutaneous Sensibility." In this the time-honoured work by Head is carefully criticised, and at the end of the paper the reader feels he is bound to abandon the former theory of dual peripheral sensory mechanism and accept the theory of a physiological sensory unit. So in the second to the fifth articles on the motor cortex one seems forced to modify one's views on the origin of the pyramidal tract from Betz cells, and the mode of representation of movement in the motor cortex. One is asked to abandon the idea of "discrete movement" and accept the pyramidal tract as "the channel through which pass the impulse volleys by which willed movement is activated and continuously moulded by controlling cortical afferent patterns of excitation."

This book will have to be read and re-read by the post-graduate student or consultant, firstly, in order to assimilate the arguments set forth, and secondly, to try and assess their value and the possible finality of the observations made.

Dr. Walsh writes in his usual clear style and puts these very difficult subjects as simply as possible. There are a few well-chosen sketches, which enhance the text.

The book is on the whole well turned out, although some of the quotations, notes, etc., are in too small type. It is not a book for the medical student, but no neurologist should be without it if he has not read the original articles. H. H. S.